

The Mint Master

Utah
Numismatic
Society

Presidents Message

December 2017

Volume 64, Issue 12

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December's Agenda

- ♦ Greetings
Darin Lee
- ♦ Mini Exhibit
None
- ♦ New & Views
None
- ♦ Coin Quiz
None
- ♦ Refreshments
Christmas Dinner

Well, it seems like at the end of every year I am asking myself the same question. "Where has the year gone?" I feel like I just got all the Christmas decorations put away from last year and it's time to get them out again! It really has been a great year for the UNS. As a recap, we have had the following very successful events and accomplishments:

- Two club auctions
- Two club bourse nights
- A fun-filled family picnic
- A well-attended Youth Night
- Several interesting and informative presentations
- A UNS 66th Birthday celebration
- Issuance of our 2017 club medal with an LDS Tabernacle theme
- More new members than any recent year
- An extremely successful UNS Fall Coin show
- Presentation of several prestigious awards to our club members
- Great friendships and new associations

Have I forgotten anything? That's quite a list! Congratulations to all of you for a wonderful year.



Merry Christmas and best wishes to each of you for the upcoming year. We are looking forward to seeing each of you at our annual Christmas Dinner and Prize Give-Away on Tuesday, December 12, 2017. This is the day when all of your contributions to the club pay off (hopefully in a literal sense.) On behalf of myself and the UNS Board, I express our sincere appreciation to all of those who have contributed in any way (including your continued participation) to the success of the UNS in 2017. See you on the 12th!

#

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Sincerely,
Darin Lee
UNS President, 2017

**NEXT MEETING TUESDAY
DECEMBER 12TH AT 6:00 PM**

**CHRISTMAS DINNER
DETAILS ON PAGE 9**

National Banks of Utah / Part 12 Doug Nyholm

National Banks of Utah / Part 12

The National City Bank of Salt Lake City	#10308
The First National Bank of Moab	#10925
The First National Bank of Delta	#10529
The First National Bank of Myton	#10702
<i>The First National Bank of Magna</i>	<i>#11228</i>
<i>The First National Bank of Monticello</i>	<i>#11266</i>
<i>The First National Bank of Brigham Canyon</i>	<i>#11631</i>
<i>The Gunnison City National Bank</i>	<i>#11725</i>

Non-issuing Banks

Magna/11228 Chartered Aug. 13, 1920

Absorbed by Magna Banking Co.

Monticello/11266 Chartered May 20, 1920 \$25K

Consolidated with Monticello State Bank

Brigham Canyon/11631 Opened with \$100K

Gunnison City/11725 Bldg Constructed 10-23-09

Capitol of \$25K and in 1946 \$2.5M deposits

Still in business at 105 Main St, Gunnison

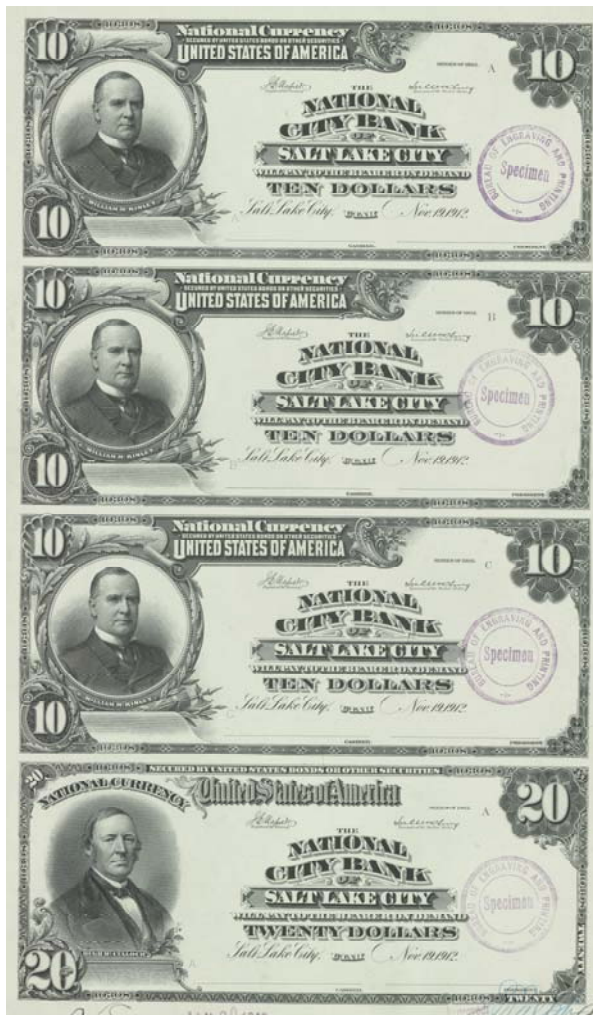
THE NATIONAL
CITY BANK OF
SALT LAKE CITY
#10308

This is the final installment on the series of Utah National Banks. There were actually only 11 parts but due to my miss-numbering there was no part 8. Therefore if you have the Mint Masters from Feb to Dec you have the complete series.

This installment contains four banks plus information about four other Utah banks which received a Federal Charter number but never received or issued any actual National Currency.

For this final installment and to complete the series, the four final banks are discussed. Two of them, (the final two), although issuing currency there are no surviving notes known.





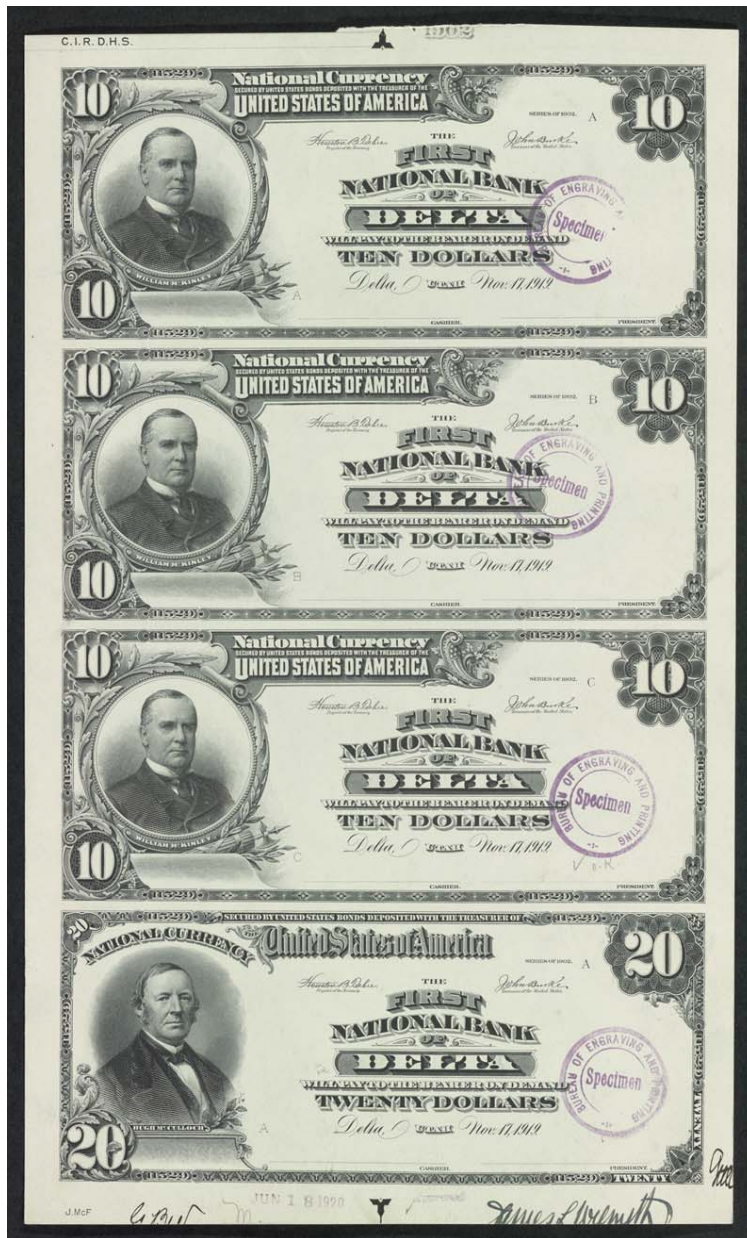
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF SALT LAKE CITY

The National City Bank of Salt Lake City was chartered on 11-19-1912. It issued only large Date and Plain Back notes until it was liquidated after just shy of 10 years in existence on 2-3-1922. The issued notes consisted of \$1,441,900 with a few more Date Back issues that consisted of only \$10 and \$20 denominations of both types. Both types have survived with several being discovered recently bringing the total known to three Date Backs and ten Plain Backs. Notable signatures on some of the notes issued were that of James Pingree as Cashier and Hyrum Pingree as President.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MOAB

This bank was chartered in December of 1916. The issuance was both Large and small size notes with the only Large notes being 1902 Plain Back's in the denominations of \$5, \$10, and \$20. The same denominations were also issued in both Type 1 and Type 2 small size issues. The total issue for the bank was \$632,700 and a total of six large and 19 small notes have survived. At least one note has survived for all types and denominations except the large size \$20. The First National Bank of Moab was still in existence after the era of National Currency ended. Demand for notes from Moab is strong and when an example appears on the market it is usually snapped up rapidly.



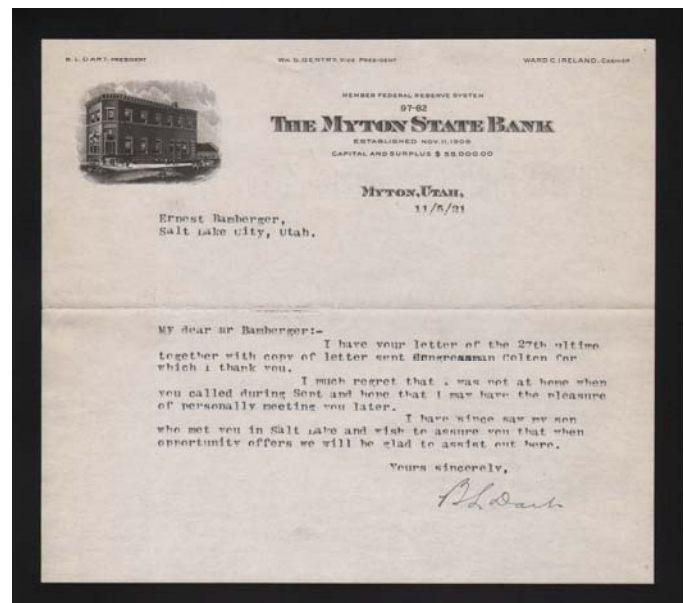


THE FIRST
NATIONAL
BANK OF
DELTA
#10529



Shown above is a picture of the building used by the Bank of Delta which was also occupied by a hotel.

Below is a remaining artifact in the form of a letter drawn on letterhead from the Bank of Myton.

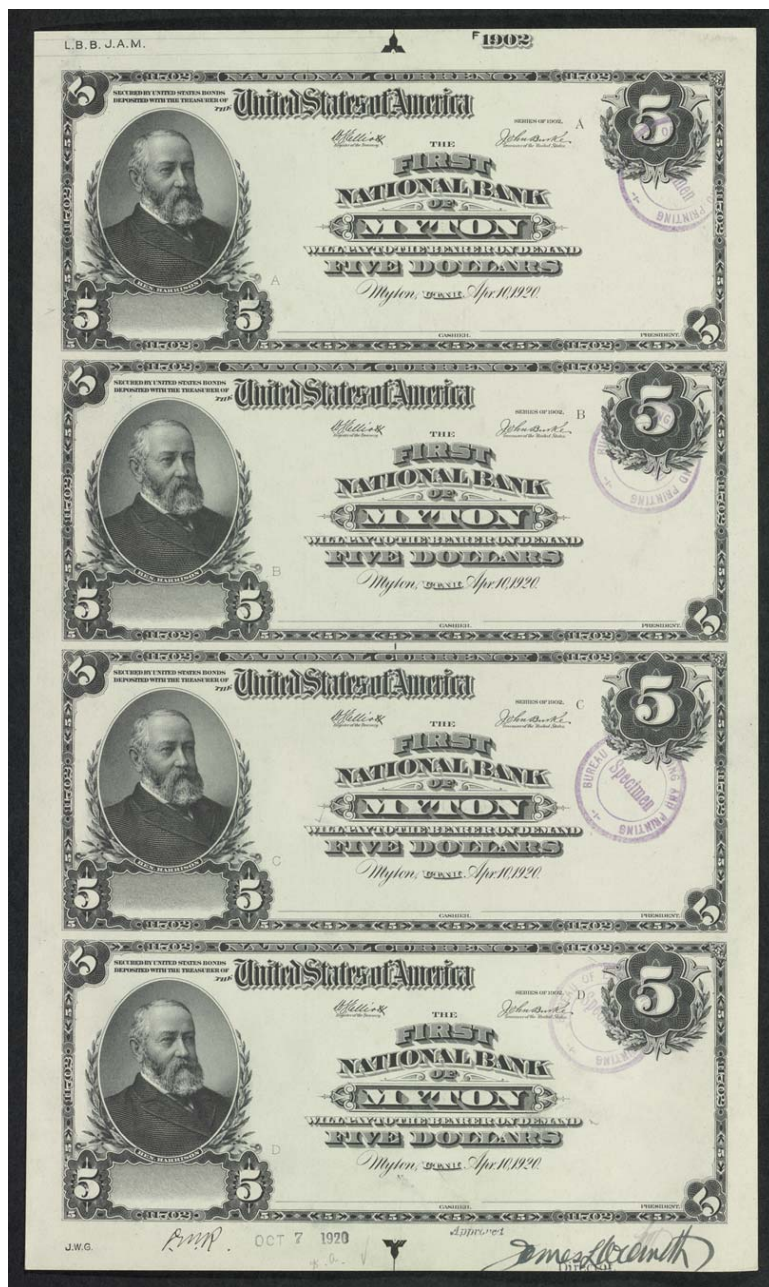


THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF DELTA

The First National Bank of Delta unfortunately has no known surviving notes available for collectors. This bank was chartered on 11-17-1919 and in just two and a half years was liquidated on 4-25-1922. The issue was of only 632 sheets of 1902 Plain Back notes in the configuration of 10-10-10-20. With this miniscule issuance of \$31,600 face it is not uncommon for nothing to have survived but one can always hope. I once was going thru a dealers stock at a show when I noticed a Delta charter and after I got my heart re-started I saw that it was from Delta Colorado. A collector several years ago took out a full page ad in the local Delta newspaper advertising for one but nothing ever surfaced. Pictures shown here are from the Smithsonian.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MYTON

The First National Bank of Myton is the last issuing charter from the state of Utah. This bank, like Delta, also has no surviving notes known and if one were to surface it would literally be a miracle. This bank was chartered on 4-10-1920 and was liquidated less than two years later on 2-24-1922. Issuance was a tiny 200 sheets of 1902 Plain Backs configured 5-5-5-5 comprising of a total of \$4,000 face. There was a reported \$2,500 still out at their close which is over half of the issuance but likely most was later redeemed or lost to the ravages of time. Pictures are also courtesy of the Smithsonian.



**MYTON
NATIONAL
BANK
BUILDING**

THE FIRST
NATIONAL
BANK OF
MYTON #
10702

PETER HUNTOON COMMENTS ON SURVIVAL OF NATIONALS

Your comments about the relative survival rates between the 1902DB (Date Back) and 1902PB (Plain Back) issues for The Continental NB of SLC last month are a common refrain among collectors who suddenly discover that date backs (1882 or 1902) from their favorite banks are, in fact, scarce to rare. There are a couple of factors at play, but first let's address the situation with the Continental issues where the ratios of the issues was $35,000/120,000 = 0.3$ yet the survival rate according to the National Currency Foundation census is $3/69=0.04$. The current census is 2 \$10 02DB, 1 \$20 02DB and 34 \$5 02PB, 25 \$10 02PB, 9 \$20 02PB.

The issue is not some peculiar handling or hoarding of notes by the bankers. The elephant in the room was the normal turnover of the notes in circulation. The reality is that the entire circulation of the typical bank turned over about every 3 years. This means that if the bank had a circulation of \$100,000, \$100,000 worth of replacement notes had to be sent to it every three years to replace worn notes redeemed from circulation. It doesn't take much imagination to realize that when bankers pressed notes into circulation, it was their death knell. Now, contrast the number of these 3-year cleansing cycles that the 02DBs experienced versus the far small number that the 02PBs experienced, and you can readily see that the chances for survival of date backs went through the floor. The last of most of the date back issues went out in 1915-1916-1917 versus the last of the plain backs in 1929.

I have been tracking census data for decades and long ago concluded that the true rarity of the date backs - either 82DBs or 02DBs - has always been greatly under appreciated by collectors and dealers. Because 02DBs and 02PBs are blue seals, collectors and dealers don't notice just how few of the blue seals they handle are in fact date backs.

The 02DBs went out the door of the banks much earlier, which greatly reduced the probability that they would survive. There is one consideration that moderates the survival of 02DBs, and that is that they continued to print 02DB \$50s and \$100s as late as 1925. Also some preprinted stocks of 02DBs, regardless of sheet combination, were so large in 1915, the Comptroller was still shipping the last of them in 1929. Even so, these late printings and late issues don't skew the picture very much.

Another factor that adversely affected the survival rate of 02DBs was that the 1902 series already was seven years old when they came along so the notes weren't very interesting and certainly not as flashy as the red seal that they were replacing. Consequently, the bankers didn't save their number one 02DBs anywhere as fervently as they did the flashy new 02RSs when they came along. The public reacted the same. The 02DBs simply turned out to be workhorse currency that no one paid attention to, so people didn't go out of their way to save specimens.

By the way, the big story with the Continental NB was the Cosgriffs. The Continental was part of a large chain of banks that the patriarch and his sons operated that spanned from Utah to Colorado and north through all the states up to the Dakotas. We had Cosgriffs in Wyoming banks. People collect notes - particularly the 1929s - that were signed by the same Cosgriff, and there are plenty of them! Does the signature on the attached Rawlins look familiar!

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON SURVIVORSHIP

Quite obviously, the smaller the circulation of a bank, the fewer notes could survive. The key number is the circulation, which is the amount that the bankers claimed was outstanding for tax purposes. The circulation was reported annually for all banks in the annual reports of the Comptroller of the Currency.

	circulation at close	Date Chartered	Date Closed
Myton	\$2,500	May 6, 1920	Feb 24, 1922 receivership
Delta	\$15,000	Nov 28, 1919	Apr 25, 1922 liquidated

The data for both the Myton and Delta banks reveal that survivorship should be nil because the circulations were pocket change. Everything is going against notes surviving from these two banks.

The Myton bank received 800 \$5 notes over its life, but only 500 notes were outstanding when it closed. The rest had been redeemed.

The Delta bank received 632 10-10-10-20 sheets over its life, but at its close only 300 sheets worth of them were outstanding, the other 332 sheets worth having been redeemed. This means at the close that about 1,200 notes were outstanding. Notice in both cases that substantial numbers of their notes already had been redeemed from circulation, proof positive that the bankers did indeed circulate their notes. The outstanding numbers for both banks make any surviving note a true miracle of survival. Very important is that both banks were chartered back in 1920 and 1919 and they lasted less than 2 and 3 years respectively. Those short lives coupled with the antiquity of their issues spelled disaster for survival. The short lives meant less time for notes to get soaked up in hoards. The vintage of the issues meant that most had sufficient time to wear out so that they couldn't survive. Think about typical outstanding circulations turning over about every 3 years. An additional problem for Myton is that all the notes were \$5s, because \$5s wore out faster than \$10 and \$20 notes. Furthermore, the Myton notes were systematically scavenged from circulation when they passed through the National Bank Redemption Agency in the course of normal business after the bank failed because those notes had become the liability of the Treasury redemption fund. The only thing that could offer relief for these two banks would have been if some notes were saved by the signers.

When collectors find that they can't locate notes from certain banks, they always dream up fanciful scenarios to explain it. Of course, they think the bankers didn't circulate their notes or some other such nonsense. The bankers got in the note-issuing business to make money so of course they circulated their notes. Specifically, those notes were used to make loans and thus earned interest for the bankers. We have documented a few cases across the country where the bankers didn't circulate their notes for some odd reason or another, but that was the very rare exception. Examples were The First National Bank of Paia, Hawaii Territory, and The Kidder National Gold Bank of Boston, Massachusetts. The bankers in both cases sat on their notes after they received them and when they liquidated their banks a couple of years later sent all the notes back to the Comptroller of the Currency for redemption and destruction. When the bankers at the Kidder National sent their notes back, included among them were 75 sheets of Original Series 500-1000s. The \$1000s were the only National Gold Note \$1000s printed.

COSGRIFF BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

Bank Officer Name Summary	Signer?	Born	Died	City County	ST	NB Charter/ Bank Code	Bank		Bank Open	Bank Close
Cosgriff, J. B. (President 1906)	-	-?-	-?-	Rock Springs Sweetwater County	WY	NB 4755	Rock Springs National Bank	officer detail	1892	1936+
Cosgriff, J. E. James E. Cosgriff (President 1904)	-	-?-	-?-	Saint Anthony Fremont County	ID	NB 7230	Commercial National Bank	officer detail	1904	1936+
Cosgriff, James E. (President 1906-1920)	-	-?-	-?-	Sheridan Sheridan County	WY	NB 8275	Sheridan National Bank	officer detail	1906	1928
Cosgriff, James E. (President 1907-1923)	-	-?-	-?-	Evanston Uinta County	WY	NB 8534	First National Bank	officer detail	1907	1936+
Cosgriff, James E. (President 1916-1935)	-	-?-	-?-	Rawlins Carbon County	WY	NB 4320	First National Bank	officer detail	1890	1936+
Cosgriff, Jas. E. James E. Cosgriff (President 1904)	-	-?-	-?-	Salt Lake City Salt Lake County	UT	NB 4051	Commercial National Bank	officer detail	1889	1909
Cosgriff, Thomas A. (President 1904-1910)	-	-?-	-?-	Newcastle Weston County	WY	NB 7198	First National Bank	officer detail	1904	1924
Cosgriff, Thomas A. (President 1903-1915)	-	-?-	-?-	Cheyenne Laramie County	WY	NB 1800	First National Bank	officer detail	1871	1924
Cosgriff, Thomas A. (President 1898-1915)	-	-?-	-?-	Rawlins Carbon County	WY	NB 4320	First National Bank	officer detail	1890	1936+

If any you would like a complete compilation of all 11 sections of the National Banks of Utah I plan on putting the entire series into a PDF file which I will be happy to supply upon request. This PDF is planned to be complete sometime in January.

Sincerely - Doug Nyholm / Editor - Mint Master

JANUARY COIN SHOW

28th Annual



WASATCH
WINTER



COIN SHOW

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HAND-HELD COLLECTIBLES

Friday, January 26
Saturday, January 27, 2018

Salt Lake Community College
Miller Conference Center
9750 South 300 West, Sandy, Utah

FREE Drawing for
American Eagle 1/10 oz. Gold

HOURS
Friday 10:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.
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Admission: \$3.00 Family: \$5.00



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utahcoinshows.com

CHRISTMAS DINNER ANNOUNCEMENT

- Date:** December 12th, 2017
- Time:** Doors open at 5:30, Dinner at 6:00pm
- Place:** SSLCC (Columbus Center) Auditorium/Gymnasium - same place as every year
- Cost:** \$20 per person, pay at the door, checks or cash only
- Menu:** Catering By Bryce. Will be tasty, as always. Menu not finalized, but will include selected chicken, pork or beef entrees, salad, rolls, drink, desserts

Drawing Tickets: Pick them up at the door, must be present to win



Collectors Strike Gold at the Stack's Bowers Galleries Official Auction of the Whitman Winter Expo

November 8-10, 2017 • Baltimore, Maryland



1796 Capped Bust Right Quarter Eagle. No Stars on Obverse. BD-2. Rarity-4. AU-53 (PCGS).
From the Murray Hill Collection.
Ex Herman Halpern
Realized \$150,000



1796 Capped Bust Right Quarter Eagle. Stars on Obverse. BD-3. Rarity-5+. MS-63 ★ (NGC).
From the Murray Hill Collection.
Ex John Whitney Walter
Realized \$324,000



1808 Capped Bust Left Quarter Eagle. BD-1. Rarity-4. MS-60 (NGC).
From the Murray Hill Collection.
Realized \$144,000



1879 Four-Dollar Gold Stella. Flowing Hair. Judd-1635. Rarity-3. Gold. Reeded Edge. Proof-66 Cameo (PCGS). CAC.
From the Murray Hill Collection
Realized \$240,000



1795 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle. Small Eagle. BD-3. Rarity-3+. AU-58 (PCGS).
From the Alexander Collection.
Realized \$66,000



1795 Capped Bust Right Eagle. BD-1. Rarity-3+. 13 Leaves. AU-58 (NGC).
From the Murray Hill Collection.
Realized \$84,000



1847-O Liberty Head Eagle. MS-64 (PCGS). OGH.
From the Murray Hill Collection.
Ex Warren Miller.
Realized \$78,000



1858-O Liberty Head Double Eagle. MS-63 (NGC).
Ex S.S. Republic
Realized \$156,000



1873 Liberty Head Double Eagle. Close 3. Proof-63 Deep Cameo (PCGS). CAC.
From the Murray Hill Collection.
Realized \$105,000



1886 Liberty Head Double Eagle. Proof-66+★ Ultra Cameo (NGC).
Realized \$228,000



1889 Liberty Head Double Eagle. Proof-65★ Ultra Cameo (NGC).
Realized \$156,000



1900 Liberty Head Double Eagle. Proof-65 Deep Cameo (PCGS). CAC.
From the Alexander Collection.
Realized \$108,000

We are currently accepting consignments for the next Official Auction of the Whitman Coin & Collectibles Expo, March 21-23, 2018 in Baltimore.

Consign U.S. Coins and Currency by January 22, 2018

For complete prices realized from the November 2017 Baltimore Auction, visit StacksBowers.com today.

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Mormon Currency of Nauvoo Illinois

NAUVOO CURRENCY

Not much is written about the scrip and currency which was issued in Nauvoo by the Mormons in the 1840's. Nauvoo was a significant stop for the Saints on their way to Salt Lake from Ohio. They issued



Kirtland banknotes from their bank in Kirtland and significant currency, scrip, gold and other specie in Salt Lake City and surrounding areas but the issuance from Nauvoo was quite different and far less has survived. I will attempt to explain exactly what was issued in Nauvoo and the rarity of these unusual issues.

First, for the most part, the Nauvoo issues look quite different from most currency one is familiar with. There are several issues that are denominated and

appear similar to obsolete scrip and currency but the majority appears more like stock certificates. Even though their appearance is similar to stock and we generally don't consider stock certificates to circulate as cash, that is exactly what occurred in Nauvoo.

One of the first issued documents was that of the "Nauvoo House Association." These certificates were issued in order to sponsor a hotel which was to be built. They were printed in a very unusual manner, two to a sheet but with one on each side allowing for them to be cut apart. For the original issue, or first printing, both notes were valued at \$50. The authorizing signatures were John Snider and George Miller. This was the first type of Nauvoo House scrip whereas the second type was a much more ornately designed and printed bill. Both, were however valued as stock. This second type was printed in values

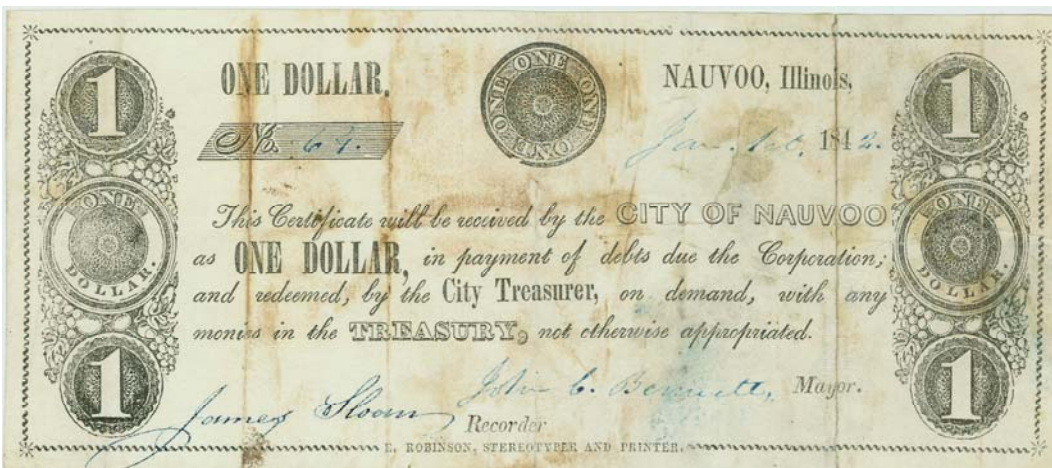
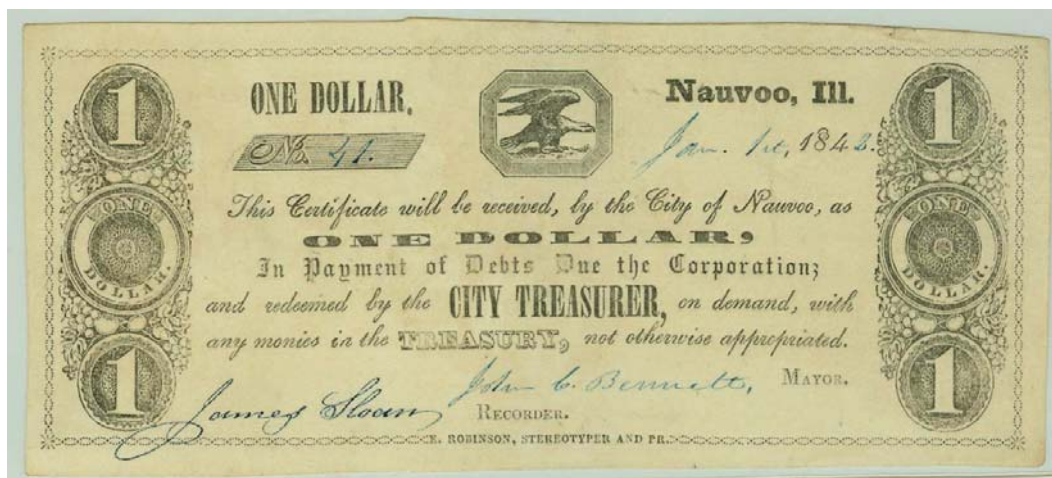


of \$50 and \$100, also two to a sheet. The printing however was done only on one side this time. The first type of certificates were signed and apparently issued subsequently as circulating specie, but the second type does not appear as though they were ever issued as no signed notes are known. Both of these Nauvoo House issues are of the most common of anything to survive from Nauvoo and both are available as uncut sheets and as individual certificates.

The remaining items to be discussed are all very scarce to very rare. In over 20 years of researching Mormon currency several different known types have never appeared at a major auction.

NAUVOO CITY SCRIP

There are two types of Nauvoo City" scrip which are similar and represent a One Dollar banknote. Signatures on these notes are notable and very important to Mormon collectors. Both types of these notes are signed by James Sloan as "Recorder." Sloan held several Church positions including Recorder, Nauvoo Legion Secretary, and Judge. Other signatures on these notes are those of the Mayors of Nauvoo of which the office was held at different times by both John C. Bennett and Joseph Smith Jr. whom Bennett succeeded as mayor. The notes with Bennett's signature are more common than those signed by Joseph Smith Jr. An exact census



of these notes has not been accomplished but surviving city scrip notes most likely does not exceed two dozen examples for both types. There was a severe lack of specie in Nauvoo and these notes acted as such and were readily used by the residents. One documented use was for payment of subscriptions to the local newspaper. These notes, as well as any other Nauvoo scrip and currency were not backed by specie or any other monetary backing. Issuance was likely small as the highest noted serial number is #388.

NAUVOO LEGION

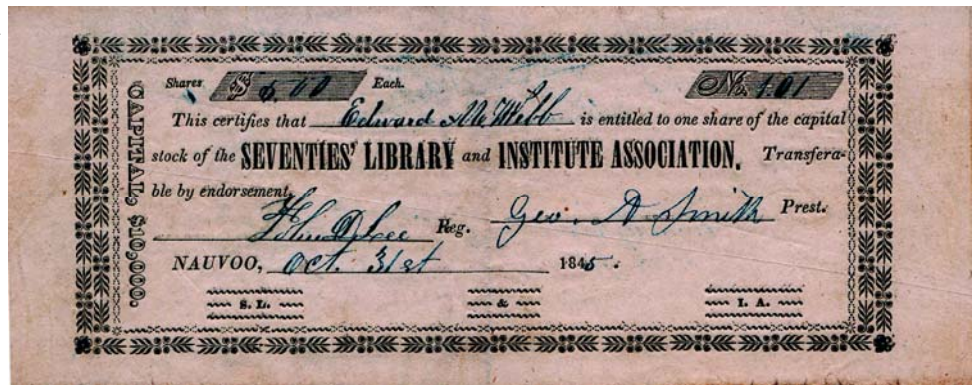
The Nauvoo Legion notes also resemble a obsolete \$1 note. These came about in order to facilitate payment to Legion members and to purchase supplies. The Legion was formed on February 4, 1841 to protect Church members and for emergencies. It should be noted that not all Legion members



were Church members. These notes were signed by G. Fullmer, Wilson Law, The Brigadier General of the House Troops and also Joseph Smith Jr., The Lieutenant General of the Legion. Joseph's signature on these notes is probably that of scribe W.W. Phelps. At one time the Legion consisted of over 3,000 members.

THE SEVENTIES LIBRARY AND INSTITUTE ASSOCIATION.

With the "Seventies Library and Institute Association" we began to see notes which definitely appear to be similar to stock certificates. This association was created to form one of the best libraries in the world. The members of the Seventies Organization of the Church were urged to acquire items for this library. This was accomplished due



to the members many trips to the far corners of the world. Donations to the library also helped for much of its holdings as well as purchases which were made possible by annual dues of 50 cents by the members. These notes or certificates also circulated as a substitute for specie which was due to the shortage of currency in Nauvoo. These certificates circulated as did other similar certificates from endorsement on the back of the issues. The survival of these notes is probably less than a dozen examples. They were created supposedly with a capital stock of \$10,000 as noted on the certificate but it is doubtful that even a small percentage was ever issued. Signatures on the certificates were of John D. Lee as Register and George A. Smith as President. St. George Utah is named after this George A. Smith.

The previous four issues discussed exist to the extent of less than 10-20 examples each (two types of City Scrip) The next group are the rarest of the rare when it comes to survival of scrip from Nauvoo. Of these five remaining types it is doubtful if more than a half a dozen examples of any one of them have survived.

- Nauvoo Agricultural and Manufacturing Association
- Nauvoo Legion Association (Arsenal)
- Nauvoo Seventies Hall
- Nauvoo Music Association (Two Types)

When these issues come to market, which in itself is a rarity, they are usually privately sold. I can only recall in the past 20 years of seeing only one at auction which was an "Arsenal" item which was sold by a smaller auction house. As one can imagine these and virtually all Nauvoo scrip can be very expensive usually selling

between \$20,000 and \$30,000. The only exception is the “Nauvoo House Association” items discussed at the beginning of this article which usually sell for about \$1,500 for a 2-item uncut sheet.

NAUVOO ARSENAL

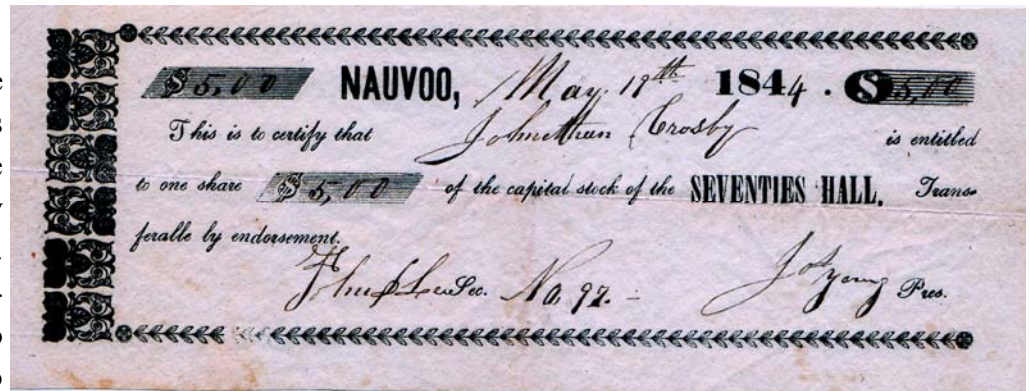
The Nauvoo Arsenal was implemented on June 10, 1843. Its purpose was to allow for the security of public arms. The Arsenal operated under authorization of the Nauvoo Legion. The scrip was implemented and



was to be utilized for the purchase of weapons, ammunition and related equipment. It definitely was to be used as a circulating medium only in the city of Nauvoo. After its implementation in 1844 the Arsenal acted as a pseudo bank as there were no banks in operation in Nauvoo at the time. This and other similar scrip's circulated together and were accepted as currency as mentioned before usually by endorsement. They all had no backing or intrinsic value other than their general acceptance in the city of Nauvoo. There were three signatures on these notes including a true Brigham Young along with Charles Rich as Major General of the Nauvoo Legion and Edmund Ellsworth as Secretary. Only \$5 denominated notes have been observed.

SEVENTIES HALL

It is not completely clear of the connection, if any, between this Seventies Hall scrip and the later issued Seventies Library and Institute Association scrip. Realistically, connection between any of these Nauvoo notes is probably linked but to what degree is not known. The



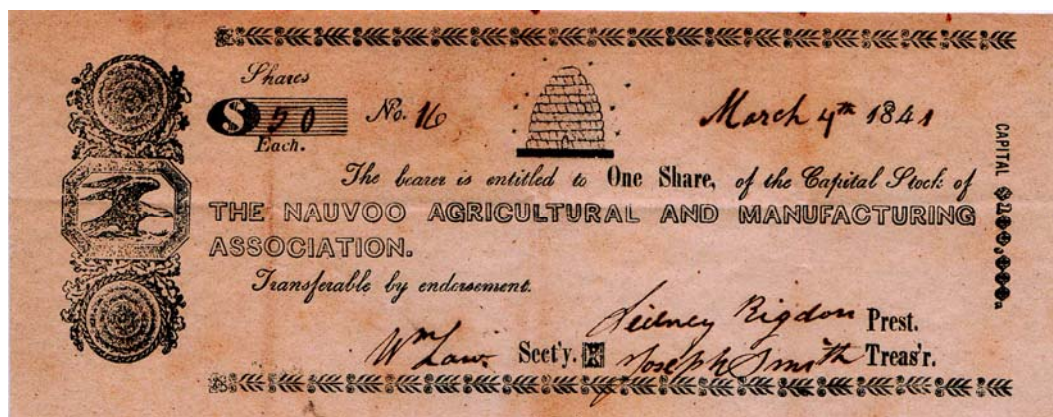
seventies Hall was a building constructed as a place where the Church Seventies could meet. This hall contained offices and a library containing over 675 volumes. It may be one and the same as the Institute Library but again this is not clear. These notes, what few are known, are dated either May 4th or May 19th of 1844 and are all denominated as \$5. The hall itself was completed in December of 1844. They could have been issued to raise funds for its construction but have been noted to have circulated as specie.

THE NAUVOO AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION

There is also very little known specifically about this scrip but the association is well documented as to its purpose and operation. Governor Thomas Carlin signed into law an act incorporating the Association which was capitalized with \$100,000 stock with the price set at \$50 per share as noted on the certificates. There were 34 members and 20 Trustees involved with the association. The stock was distributed for one year after which it was planned to be turned in to the trustees for distribution of investments and profits. Signatures appearing on

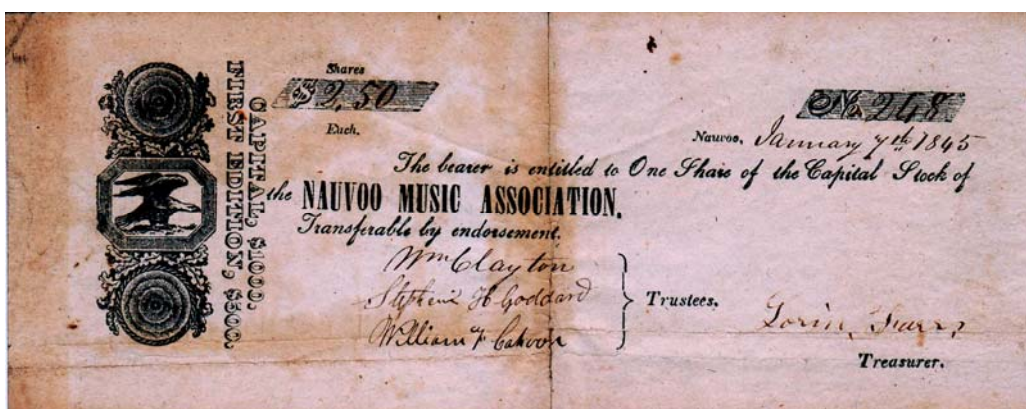
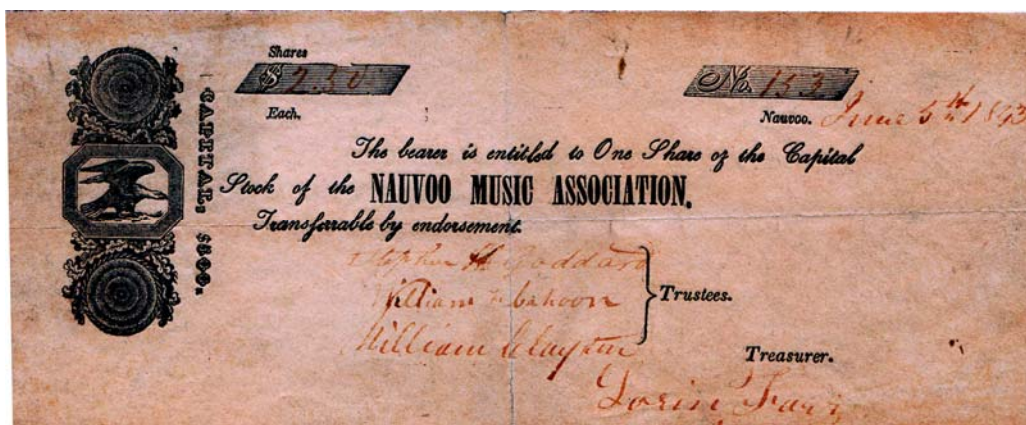
the scrip are those of Sidney Rigdon as President and Joseph Smith Jr. as secretary.

The Associations planned goals were to establish sawmills, a flour mill, a tool factory, a foundry and a china and pottery factory. The latter was never completed.



NAUVOO MUSIC ASSOCIATION

Virtually nothing is known regarding the “Music Association” notes other than controversy. The controversy exists due to the addendum published after Al Rust’s book on Mormon Currency in 1984. This book was published almost the same time as the Hoffmann forgeries and murders occurred in Salt Lake City. Al Rust was taken advantage of by Mark Hoffmann who counterfeited several issues of Mormon scrip and it was thought that these Music certificates were among them. The addendum included them as such indicating that the copies shown in Rust’s book were from Hoffmann but this was later noted to be in error. In addition to the two notes in Rust’s book (one of both types) I am aware of only three other notes. These notes were acquired by collectors which I have personally met prior to the Hoffmann era and are shown here for reference. Of the two types this brings the total to five items. If there are any subsequent Hoffmann forgeries of any Music Association notes I am not aware of them.



What is known regarding the Music Hall is that in April of 1843 Joseph Smith Jr. selected a site for the build-

ing to be erected. Nothing came of the building until after the death of Joseph Smith Jr. at which time these stock certificates were issued in the amount of \$2.50/share. The building was eventually erected and the opening concert series was held the week of March 3-5 of 1844 shortly after the hall was completed in February.

OTHER NAUVOO ITEMS

There was also a token created in Nauvoo of which many copies and replicas are known. One final item was a note discovered several years ago which on the surface appears to be from Mormon origin in Nauvoo but cannot be confirmed, it is shown here for reference.



CONCLUSIONS

Many collectors collect 'Mormon Currency' from Kirtland to Nauvoo to Utah but these items from Nauvoo are the most difficult and rarest ones to acquire. Very little has been written or documented regarding them. They can be definitely considered as Mormon currency as it can be documented that it did actually circulate as specie. It may be that after the Kirtland Bank failure and debacle in Kirtland the Church officials did not want to produce specie that closely or even at all resembled standard currency of the time.

Emission Sequence and Surviving Notes Known

MONTH/YEAR	ISSUE	KNOWN
Feb 1841	Nauvoo House Association / Type 1 (Issued)	300+
1841	Nauvoo House Association / Type 2 (Unissued)	300+
Mar 1841	The Nauvoo Agricultural and Manufacturing Association	3-4
Jan 1842	Nauvoo City Scrip (Types 1 & 2)	15-20
June 1843	Nauvoo Music Association (Type 1)	3-4
July 1843	Nauvoo Legion	5-10
May 1844	Nauvoo Seventies Hall	3-4
June 1845	Nauvoo Arsenal	3-4
June 1845	Nauvoo Music Association (Type 2)	3-4
Oct 1845	Seventies Library and Institute Association	5-10



NAUVOO TOKEN

Santa Claus Banknotes

Doug Nyholm

It's December again and I'm sure everyone is being good hoping for that special numismatic gift from Santa Claus. One item which I feel would meet that great gift idea would be a "Santa Claus" banknote. I hope most of you reading this are aware of these real, and rare, banknotes depicting different vignettes of jolly old St. Nick himself. If not, here is the story of Santa Claus being depicted on obsolete banknotes from the mid-



nineteenth century.

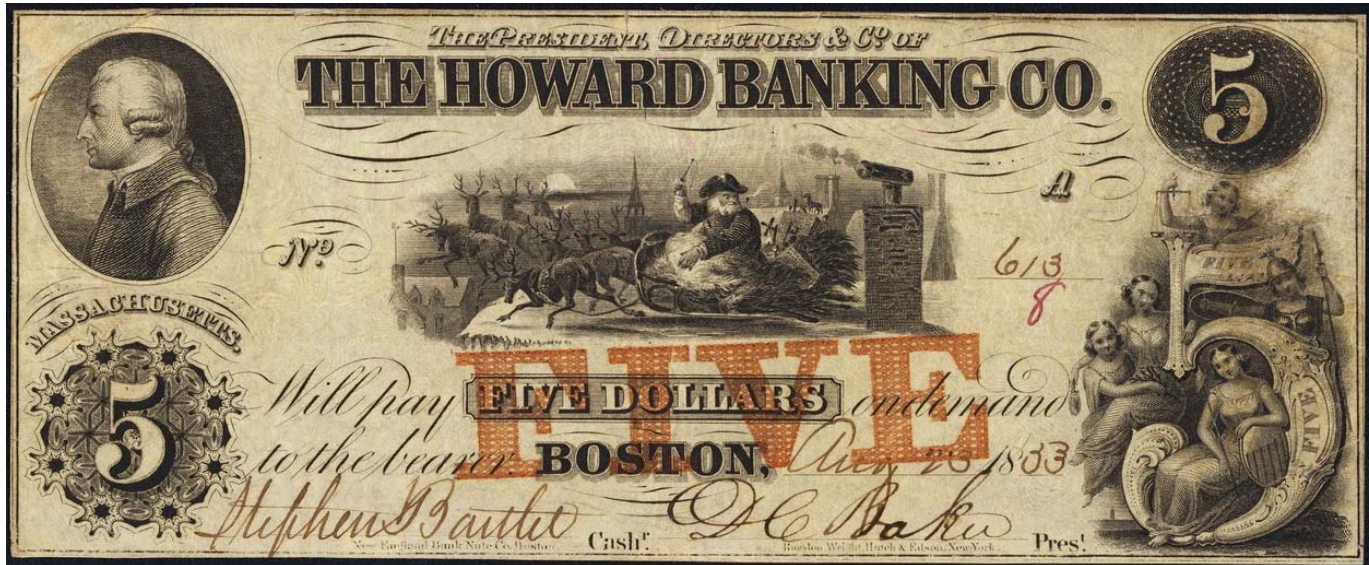
First, a little history about Saint Nick himself. Santa Claus, as we know him today originated from Saint Nicholas who was a real person born in Myra, Turkey in 270 A.D. He was a religious leader who was known to have performed miracles and became well known not only in general but to children at the time. His fame spread throughout much of Europe. However during the Protestant Reformation in the 16th century Saint Nicholas was pretty much forgotten. The only culture that kept his memory alive were the Dutch, who honored Sint Nikolass with gift giving during the cold winter season. The puritans on the other hand deemed all pagan celebrations including Christmas illegal during the 17th century in New England. A law was even passed that imposed a fine of 5 shillings on anyone who celebrated Christmas.

This began to turn around in 1823 America with the publication of "A Visit From St. Nicholas." The author is unknown but it is believed that it was published in New York City by a Dutch immigrant. This poem is now known by the title "The Night Before Christmas." It was the beginning of how we presently refer to many Christmas themes such as Santa Claus, Reindeer, and sleighs loaded with gifts. By the mid-1800's virtually everyone in America celebrated Christmas.

Now onto the banknotes printed at the time which adopted a St. Nicholas or Santa Claus Vignette. There was no official U.S. currency until 1861 and various banks, which were privately operated, issued their own currency. Collectors today refer to these notes as 'Obsolete Currency.' Unfortunately, many of the thousands of banks which issued these banknotes were far from legitimate and many were just crooks. They issued notes not worth the paper that it was printed on while others were actually honest banks.

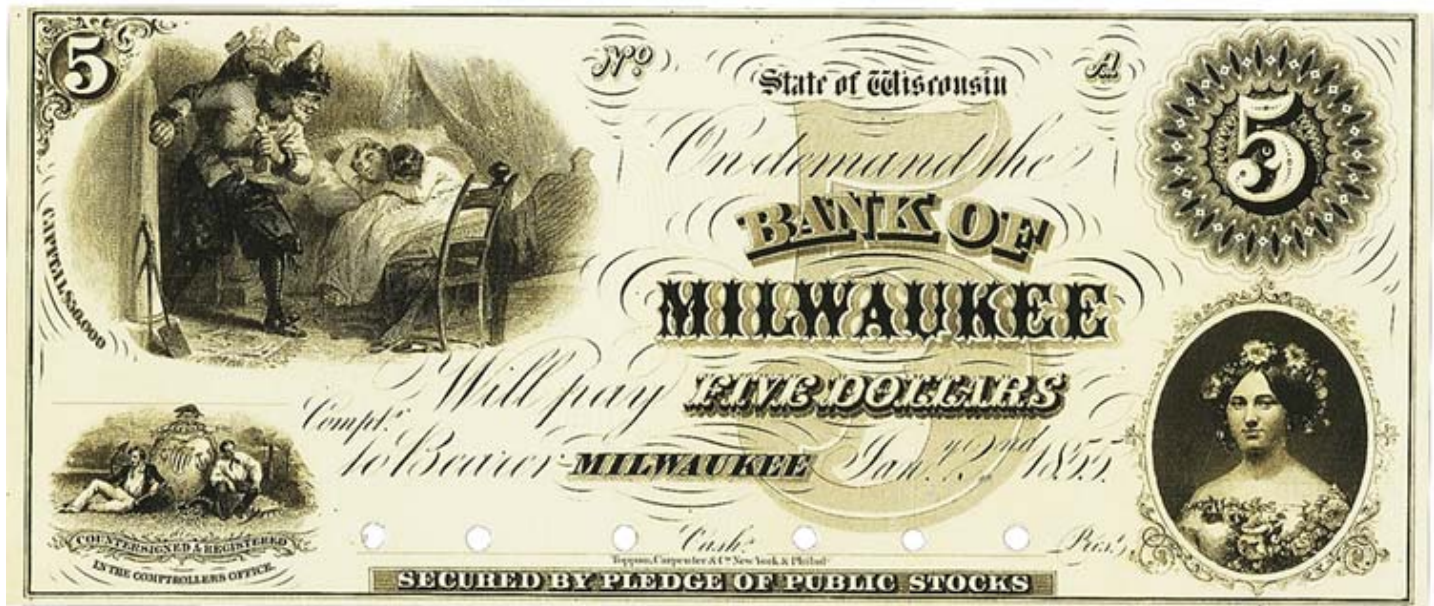
Several banks thought to use Santa Claus on their banknotes, after all, who would refuse a note with old trustworthy St. Nick on the front? After all he was completely accepted as a giving, honest and well known person. It was also supposed by the bankers that if accepted, and whether or not it was worth full value or even any value at all, the recipient may just tuck it away as a souvenir. Either way the bank would win. Even counterfeiters got into the action and there were a lot of them at the time.

Over 20 banks during this period are known to have issued Santa Claus notes, the vast majority of them operated in the northeast portion of the country. Only a single bank in Minnesota and two in Wisconsin that used Santa Clause vignette were located outside of the northeast. One bank was even titled “The Saint Nicholas



Bank” which operated in New York City. This bank was founded in 1852 by Caleb Barstow. He took to heart the personality and generosity of Santa Claus and was very generous during Christmas and throughout all the year. Although he amassed a significant amount of wealth during his lifetime he died broke, probably similar to the real St. Nicholas.

In regard to collecting these Santa Claus Notes, it will take deep pockets to be able to afford one. As popular as they were with the banks and their customers in the 1800’s they are even more coveted by collectors today.

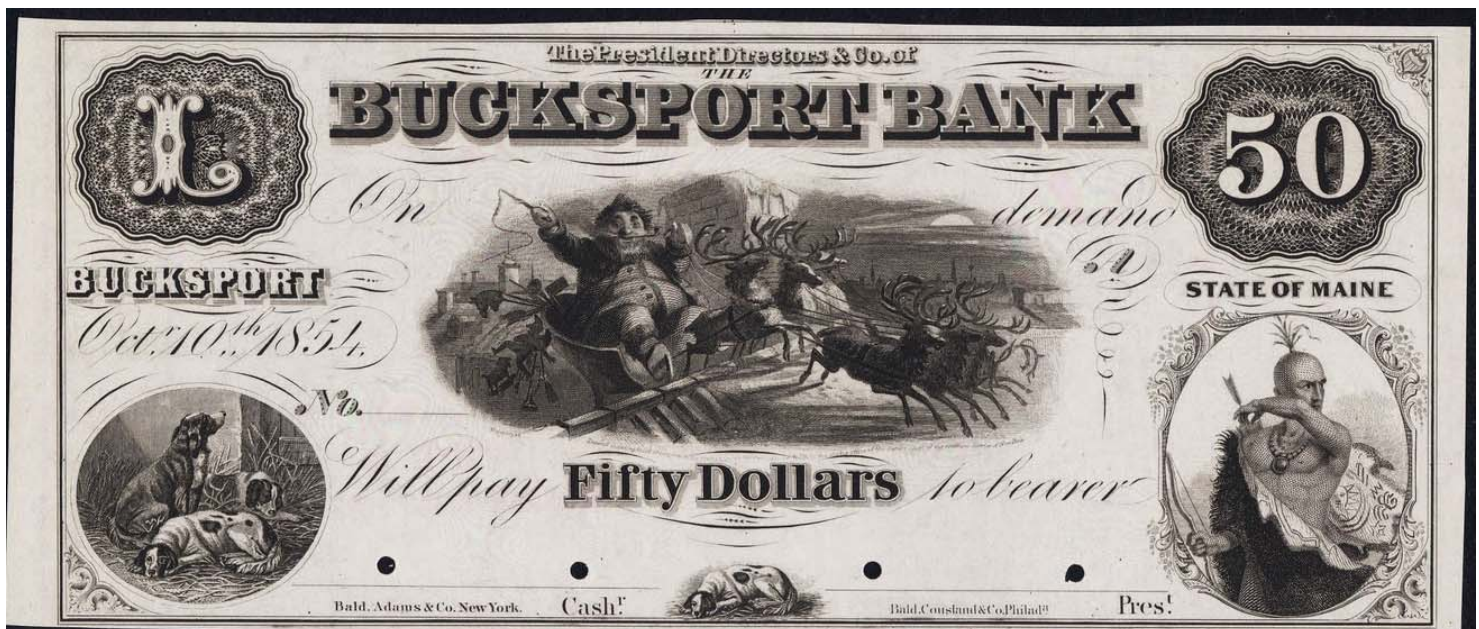


In 2011 an example was sold at auction for over \$40,000! You may possibly locate a tattered well worn example for under \$1,000 but the majority of current available examples will set you back around 45,000. Some examples exist as brand new “punch cancelled” proofs and some were signed, issued, and circulated.

In general, these Santa Claus notes have a definite niche for a small group of dedicated collectors. Are you up for the Challenge?

Banks issuing Santa Claus banknotes:

- City Bank of Biddeford, ME
- Maine Bank, Brunswick, ME
- Bucksport Bank of Bucksport, ME
- Howard Banking Co. of Boston, MA
- Conway Bank of Conway, MA
- Spricket Falls Bank, Methuen, MA
- Pittsfield Bank, Pittsfield, MA
- The Central Bank, New Ulm, MN
- Central Bank of Brooklyn, NY
- Knickerbocker Bank of New York City, NY
- Saint Nicholas Bank, New York, NY
- The Bank of Sing-Sing, Sing-Sing, NY
- Central Bank of Troy, Troy, NY
- Green Mountain Bank of Lancaster, NH
- White Mountain Bank of Lancaster, NH
- Iron Bank, Pittsburgh, PA
- Atlas Bank, Providence, RI
- Mechanics & Manufactures Bank, Providence, RI
- Lamoille County Bank, Hyde Park, VT
- Bank of Milwaukee, WI
- Waupun Bank, Waupun, WI





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MS66 PCGS



1921 Peace Dollar
MS67 PCGS



1879 Flowing Hair Stella
PR67 Cameo NGC



1880 Flowing Hair Stella
PR67 Cameo NGC



1907 Double Eagle
High Relief
MS66 NGC



1907 Double Eagle
High Relief, Flat Rim
MS66 PCGS



1909 Twenty Dollar
PR67 PCGS



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Octagonal Fifty Dollar
MS66 PCGS. CAC



1915-S Panama-Pacific
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MS66 NGC

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MS65 PCGS. CAC



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PR65 Cameo PCCS. CAC



1853 Arrows and Rays Quarter
PR64 PCGS. CAC



1855 Arrows Quarter
MS65 PCGS. CAC



1881 Quarter
MS68 MS66 Full Head
PCGS. CAC



1892 Quarter
PR68 Deep Cameo. CAC



1916 Standing Liberty Quarter
MS66 Full Head PCGS. CAC



1932-D Quarter
MS65 PCGS. CAC

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COVER STORY

BY ALLAN SCHEIN
ANA 3159238

Evidence suggests that a prominent Brulé Sioux chief is featured on Bela Lyon Pratt's early-20th-century gold coins.

FOR MORE THAN a century, the identity of the Native American portrayed on Bela Lyon Pratt's half eagle (gold \$5) and quarter eagle (gold \$2½) of 1908-29 has been widely debated, but never positively confirmed. I verified the Indian chief's identity in my recently published book *The \$2.50*

3 \$5 Gold Indians of Bela Lyon Pratt. (If you aren't familiar with the designer, Bela, pronounced "BEE-lah," was a man.) The portrait is that of Brulé Sioux Chief Hollow Horn Bear. Pratt's granddaughter and the family's historian, Cynthia Kennedy Sam, was the first to suggest the Brulé Sioux leader. I was granted access to much of Sam's archives and her research notes. New leads and extensive investigation allowed me to uncover additional facts that prove her speculation.

Hollow Horn Bear's appearance on Pratt's 1908 gold coins now pre-dates

Native American actually is the first of this distinction. (Longacre designed the Indian Head cent and the Indian Prince Saint-Gaudens the Indian Head dime.)

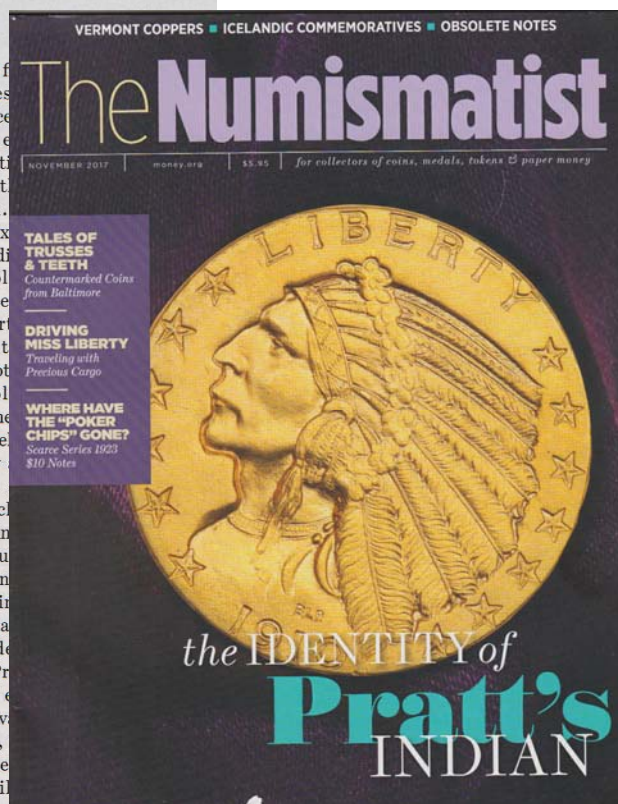
Unfortunately, the numismatic community has created considerable misinformation that has been perpetuated without verification. Most researchers fail to adequately examine the evidence and perform their "due diligence."

Most researchers have not taken the time to read the original sources, but have relied on short quotations and snippets from secondary sources. Some have even published articles that are racy and out of context. Such as when they mention the Indian model of Pratt's half eagle was the very first of the series, others have claimed the family served after Pratt's death in 1917, the amount of factual evidence is limited.

Most researchers



▲ **BRULÉ SIOUX CHIEF** Hollow Horn Bear is the Native American depicted on Bela Lyon Pratt's half eagle (shown) and quarter eagle. Actual Size: 18mm



The November edition of the ANA's publication, "The Numismatist" contained a cover article by UNS member Allan Schein. This was a very informative 10-page article covering Bela Lyon Pratt and the history of the gold Indian coinage struck just after the turn of the century. Allan published his book on the same subject recently and has been instrumental in bringing much previously unknown information to the collecting fraternity. If you haven't read this article you should look for it on line or at the ANA's web site.

1861 Confederate Half Dollar



1861 Confederate Half Dol-
lar. An original from the
Newcomer-Green collections.
Only 3 now known out of 4
originally struck, the one
other being in a museum.
V.Fine and excessively
rare. Weight $190\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

~~\$4,000.00~~

cost of piece

5. D
4. A & C
3. B
2. A
1. B

Answers to Quiz

1861 Confederate Half Dollar

The sale of Part IX of the Eric P. Newman Collection contained one of the four original 1861 Confederate half dollars. The sale of this piece generated a record price of \$960,000! Below is a small portion of some of the historical information Heritage included in their description. The full write up is far more extensive and if you're interested please refer to HA.com and look in their auction archives.

Historical Background

With the Civil War looming, events on the national political scene moved quickly in the early months of 1861, and the New Orleans Mint experienced a rapidly changing sequence of governing authorities. Despite the fluid political situation, the Mint continued to strike coins on a daily basis throughout the early part of the year. From January 1 through January 26, the facility remained under federal control, and a mintage of 330,000 Seated Liberty half dollars and 5,000 Liberty double eagles was accomplished. On January 26, the State of Louisiana took the Mint "under trust" and proceeded to coin 1,240,000 half dollars and 9,750 double eagles before turning operations over to the Confederacy on March 31. In turn, 962,633 half dollars and 2,991 double eagles were struck under the auspices of the Confederacy during the month of April, after which time the mint was closed.

Contemporary authorities cited lack of bullion as the reason for the closure, but this seems unlikely in light of later events. Records describe the evacuation of nearly \$1 million in bullion from the facility in April of 1862, just before the re-occupation of New Orleans by federal forces. The Mint could have continued coinage operations for some time with that much bullion on hand. The true reason is more complicated. With the beginning of hostilities, interstate and international commerce declined drastically in the South, greatly reducing the need for coinage. The New Orleans Mint was an expensive institution to keep running at the best of times, and the Confederacy was perpetually short of funds. With its usefulness dwindling and expenses always more difficult to meet, it was impractical to keep the Mint open. Confederate Secretary of the Treasury Christopher Memminger notified Superintendent William Elmore of the decision to close the facility on May 14, 1861, noting, "The stern necessities of war compel the government to collect and receive all of its resources."

The closure of the New Orleans Mint destroyed any realistic hope for any distinctive, circulating Confederate coinage. However, such a coinage had been contemplated, and exactly four half dollars were struck using a specially created Confederate reverse die in combination with the familiar federal Seated Liberty half dollar die for the obverse. The four coins were parceled out to interested parties for inspection and evaluation, but nothing further was accomplished and the issue quickly lapsed into obscurity. Many years later, long after the war was over, the story of the Confederate half dollars finally surfaced, to delight and astonish the numismatic community.

Currency Quiz



Test your knowledge on our currency?

1. What year were the first U.S. Federal Currency notes issued?

- A) 1860
- B) 1861
- C) 1862
- D) 1863

2. Who's portrait was the first to appear on U.S. \$2 notes?

- A) Alexander Hamilton
- B) Thomas Jefferson
- C) Andrew Jackson
- D) Martha Washington

3. Who is this?



- A) Robert Morris
- B) DeWitt Clinton
- C) Salmon P. Chase
- D) William Windom

4. Which **two** inventors are depicted on the back of a U.S. piece of currency?

- A) Samuel Morse
- B) Alexander Graham Bell
- C) Robert Fulton
- D) Benjamin Franklin

5. Who's portrait is shown on the "Porthole Note"??

- A) Thomas Hendricks
- B) James Monroe
- C) Steven Decatur
- D) Abraham Lincoln

BOOK REVIEW

PAPER MONEY OF THE UNITED STATES

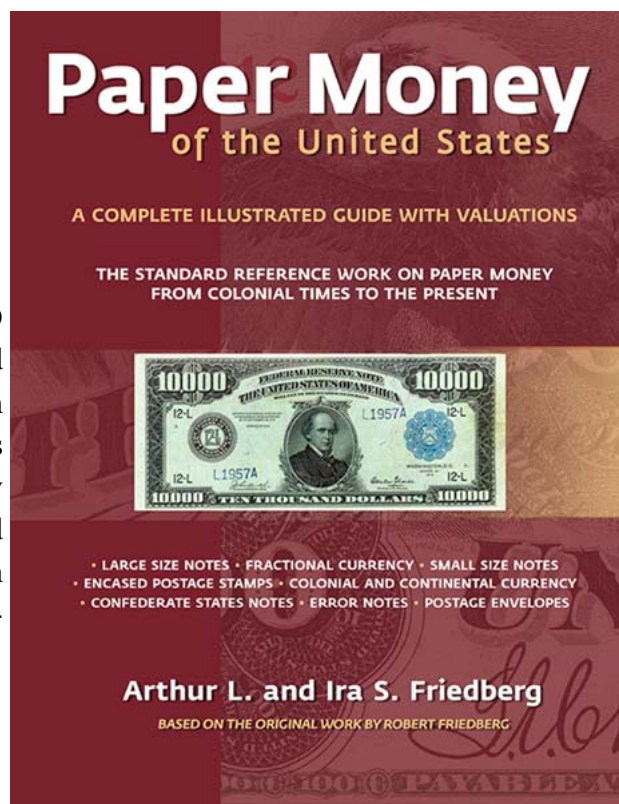
TWENTY-FIRST EDITION

The new ‘Friedberg’ PAPER MONEY OF THE UNITED STATES has arrived and is available in both soft cover and hard cover. The book is 8 1/2 x 11 format in full color with 308 pages. One very nice feature about this book is that it covers everything from Continental and Colonial Currency to current Small Size currency. This book is not published annually but every several years with the previous edition released in 2013. A list of chapters contained is shown below.

- ◇ Continental & Colonial Currency
- ◇ Treasury Notes of the War of 1812
- ◇ Large Size Notes
- ◇ Fractional Currency
- ◇ Small Size Notes
- ◇ Encased Postage Stamps
- ◇ Postage Envelopes
- ◇ Confederate Notes
- ◇ Paper Money Errors
- ◇ Supplement (National Currency)

This is a great reference book. Although it covers virtually everything, if you want more specific information regarding a series or specialty of yours you may want to acquire one of the many specialized books on the market. The same is true of the “Red Book” as it covers everything but more specific volumes are available for the specialist. That being said, I believe that this book definitely belongs on every paper collectors bookshelf.

Available at bookstores, coin dealers, and the internet for \$42.50 softcover and \$67.50 Hardcover.



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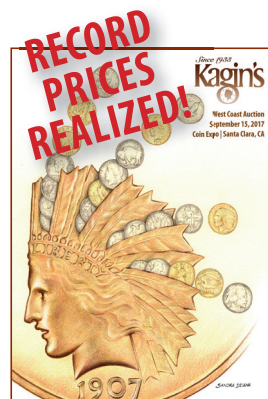
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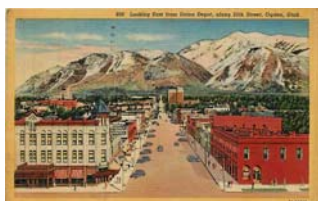


Got Stamps?



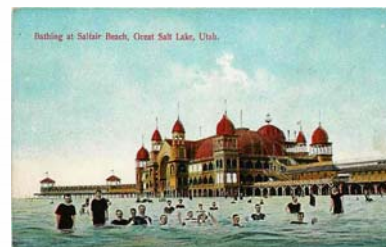
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Dave Blackhurst

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Editors Message

Doug Nyholm

With this December issue of the Mint Master it will mark the 100th issue for which I have acted as editor. The first issue I produced was the September 2009 publication. I have been happy to perform this function for the UNS and appreciate everyone's support and also the articles many of you have supplied over the years.

With this issue, it appears to be mostly filled with paper money articles including the final installment of "Utah National Banknotes" which I hope was informative to the readers. Also, contained in this issue is an article covering the currency and scrip issued by the Mormons during their short stay in Nauvoo on their way west. Most of the Nauvoo scrip is extremely rare and many collectors have not even observed many of the issues in person. Finally, I thought it would be appropriate to include information regarding "Santa Claus" banknotes issued during the 19th century. In researching the information I found it interesting that at one time it was illegal to celebrate Christmas!

It is amazing how much one can learn about a wide variety of subjects simply by researching numismatics. It is also interesting just how much information is not readily, or easily available by simply searching the internet. Many times I think we take for granted how much is available but are surprised when we cannot find something we look for. Yes, it is true that you cannot "Google" everything. It is also true that no matter how much you think you know, there's always someone who knows more than you.

I want to wish all of you a Merry Christmas, Happy Holidays, and a Very Happy New Year with prosperity for 2018.

Sincerely,
Doug Nyholm
Mint Master Editor



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UNS Christmas Prize Drawings



1	2017 Enhanced Unc Set
2	2014 50th Ann set 1/2 \$
3	1984 Toronto Can. \$
4	1892 O Dime
5	1926 S Peace \$
6	1939 D Jeff. Nickel
7	Sacagawea \$ Set
8	1937 Philippines dime 2 each
9	Bill of Rights Sil Rd.
10	1995 Baseball OLY. 1/2 \$
11	1918 S Buff. Nickel
12	2017 Enhanced Unc Set
13	2002 Sil. Eagle
14	1983 OLY. Sil Comm. \$
15	1971 IKE Sil. \$
16	Old Hickory (AJ) Pres. \$ Set
17	1986 Pf. Liberty 1/2 \$
18	1986 BU Statue of Liberty 1/2 \$
19	James Monroe \$ Set
20	1971 IKE Sil. \$
21	1977 Cook Island Set
22	2017 Enhanced Unc Set
23	Mohawk Iron Worker \$ Set
24	1927 S Peace \$
25	1971 Trin & Tobago Set
26	1885 O Morg. Sil \$
27	1995 Pf. OLY Baseball 1/2
28	1996 OLY Swimmer Pf. 1/2
29	Sacagawea \$ Set
30	10 Little Indians NICE (10Ind.pennies)
31	2 ea. Peace \$ 1926
32	1992 Columbus 1/2
33	1884 O MS64 Slab Morg. \$
34	2006 Sil Eagle
35	1/10 OZ GOLD EAGLE

36	1926 S Peace \$
37	1953 Cinco Pesos Sil Mex.
38	1911 V Nickel
39	1933 Uno Peso Sil. Mex.
40	2 ea. Silver Rds.
41	Misc Year set holder Sil. 1/2, 1/4 & dime
42	1881 Morg. \$
43	Sacagawea \$ Set
44	Pres. \$ Set William H. H.
45	1995 Basketball OLY 1/2
46	2013 Sil. Eagle
47	1987 Prest. Set
48	1926 S Peace \$
49	1980 Sil Mex Uno OZ.
50	2017 Enhanced Unc. Set
51	1898 S Dime
52	1968 OLY. Sil. Mex
53	1936 Buff. Nickel
54	1977 Mex. Sil.
55	1931 S Buff. Nickel
56	1887 Morgan \$
57	1973 Pf. Set
58	SBA \$ Set
59	Early Replica Set in Wood Box
60	1919 D Buff. Nickel
61	1991-1995 1/2 \$ Pf. WWII
62	1995 Basketball OLY 1/2
63	1881 S Morgan \$
64	2017 Enhanced Unc. Set
65	1967 Confederation Can. Set Pf.
66	1986 Pf. 1/2 Comm.
67	2 ea. Peace \$ 1926
68	1889 Morgan \$
69	1921 MS64 Slab Morg. \$
70	1/10 OZ. GOLD EAGLE



UNS Christmas Prize Drawings



71	Vanishing Sil. Set (year set)
72	1780 Thaler
73	1890 Morgan \$
74	1968 OLY. Sil. Mex.
75	2017 Enhanced Unc. Set
76	1972 Canadian Sil. Set
77	71 & 72 Pf. Sets
78	Pres. \$ Set MVB
79	1986 Prest. Set
80	1986 Pf. Comm. 1/2 \$
81	1888 Morgan \$
82	1952 1/2 \$ Franklin
83	1946 D Nickel Roll BU.
84	1976 Pf. Set
85	1963 D 1/2 \$
86	1838 Penny
87	1883 MS64 Slab Morgan Dollar
88	Proof Sets Misc.
89	1913 S T1 Buff.
90	1989 Congress 1/2 \$ Pf.
91	1898 Morgan \$
92	2017 Enhanced Unc. Set
93	1925 Stone Mtn. Comm. 1/2 \$
94	1848 Penny
95	91-95 1/2 \$ Comm. WWII
96	1834 1/2 Cent
97	2001 Capital Comm. Set \$ & 1/2
98	Sil. Dimes Misc.
99	1992 Columbus Comm. Sil. \$
100	1987 Comm. Constitution Sil. \$
101	1984 Comm. OLY. Sil. \$
102	2 ea. Peace \$ 22 & 23
103	1967 Confederation Canada Set
104	1899 O MS64 Slab Morgan \$
105	1/10 OZ. GOLD EAGLE

106	1995 OLY. \$
107	2017 Enhanced Unc. Set
108	1988 Iron Worker Canadian \$
109	80 - 82 Proof Sets
110	1968 Mex. OLY Sil.
111	Sacagawea \$ Set
112	Vanishing Sil Set (year Set)
113	1/2 Oz. Sil Paul Revere
114	1891 S Morgan \$
115	2017 Enhanced Unc. Set
116	2009 Pf. Set CLAD
117	1819 Penny
118	1968 Mex. OLY Sil.
119	1880 Morgan \$
120	British Penny Bag
121	Sil. Christmas Rd. 1 Oz.
122	Proof Sets Misc.
123	1968 Mex. OLY Sil.
124	1994 World Cup 1/2 \$ Pf.
125	1991 Korean Sil. Comm. \$
126	2013 UNS Sil Medal
127	2008 UNS Base Medals
128	John Adams \$ Set
129	1897 S Morgan \$
130	John F. Kennedy Chronicals Set
131	2017 Enhanced Unc. Set
132	1971 IKE Sil. \$
133	John Q. Adams \$ Set
134	1986 Liberty Comm. 1/2 \$
135	1986 Comm. Statue of Liberty half
136	1991 Mt. Rushmore 1/2
137	2 ea. Peace \$ 1922
138	1974 UNS SKI SET
139	1899 O MS64 Slab Morgan \$
140	1/10 OZ. GOLD EAGLE

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Prices do not necessarily represent actual value or even amount paid and value is not guaranteed

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Prizes are not all equal value - can't buy this many coins all with high value

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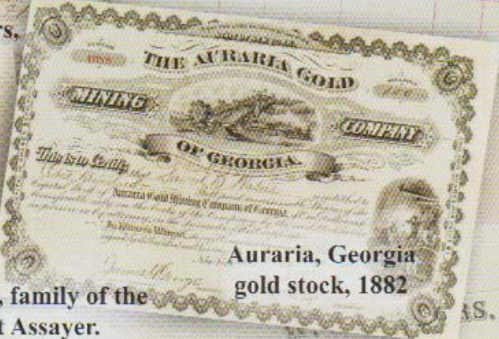


Georgia gold
specimens and nuggets

Dahlonega Letters,
c1830's-1860's



Auraria Postal Cover to Quillian, family of the
Confederate Dahlonega Mint Assayer.
Part of a major Regional postal history Collection



Auraria, Georgia
gold stock, 1882

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LIFETIME GOLD RUSH COLLECTION
AND OTHER COLLECTIONS

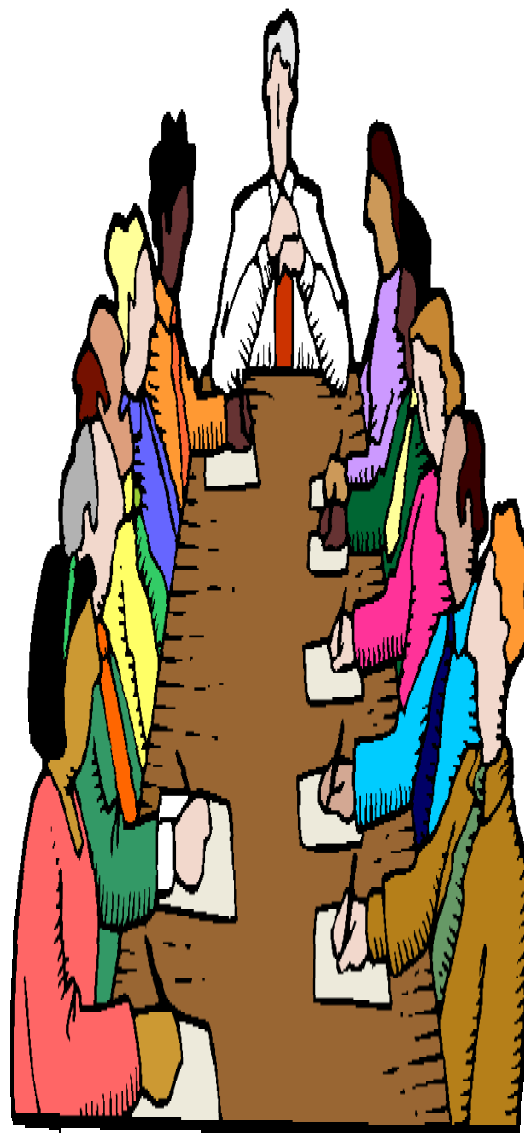
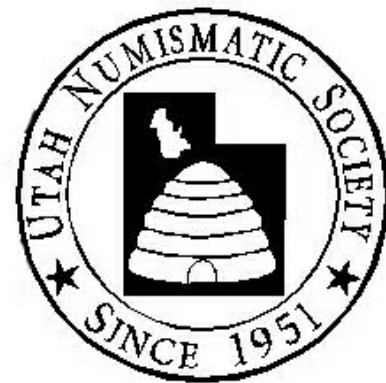
2017 OFFICERS & BOARD MEMBERS

OFFICERS

President	Darin Lee	801-556-0789
Vice President	Larry Nielsen	801-870-2344
Treasurer	Tom Davis	801-487-8691
Secretary	Cindy Cagle	801-831-8294
Medals Chair.	Don Swain	801-652-0124
Curator	Bruce Griggs	801-703-4081
Newsletter	Doug Nyholm	801-918-9522
Borse Chair	Bob Campbell	801-467-8636

BOARD MEMBERS

Collin Cagle	801-793-7769
Chris Larson	
Phil Clark	801-523-9199
Robie Cagle	801-831-8294
(Mint Master Assistant Editor)	
LaVar Burton	801-255-1629
Mike Rek	916-806-0923
Elize Finnegan	Jr. Member



Hospitality Richard Blaylock & Lamar Kemp

Young Numismatists

Phil Clark

PLANNING AND BUDGETING FOR U.S. MINT 2018 OFFERINGS COULD BE MORE CHALLENGING THAN USUAL, ESPECIALLY THE BUDGETING PART

Planning and especially budgeting for purchases for our numismatic collections and pursuits are always key process steps in our numismatic journey and 2018 will be as challenging as 2017 as the Mint introduces new products and offers them earlier in the year. The following listing is provided to aid you in your planning and budgeting process and is arranged based on projected availability date, description and production limits, and best estimate (guess) pricing based on prior pricing for similar 2017 items. Hopefully, this will help you make informed and timely buy or pass decisions.



As you can see on the adjacent table, a large majority of the more costly Mint's products are scheduled for release in the January thru June timeframe and some like the WWI medals have limits on production quantities.

Phil Clark

01/04: PROOF SILVER EAGLE: \$54

01/11: BIRTH SET: \$20

01/11: CONGRATULATIONS SET: \$55

01/11: HAPPY BIRTHDAY SET: \$20

01/17: WWI PROOF SILVER \$: \$55

01/17: WWI SILVER \$+MEDAL: \$119

5 MEDAL SETS IN SERIES

01/17: WWI UNCIRC. SILVER \$: \$52

01/23: ATB QUARTER PROOF SET: \$15

01/25: *LIFE* PLATINUM PROOF: \$1250

02/05: ATB PICTURED ROCKS: \$19-47

02/08: LIBERTY 1/10 GOLD PRF: \$200

02/08: PICTURED ROCKS 5OZ: \$150

02/15: NATIVE AMERICAN \$\$: \$33-226

02/20: PICTURED ROCKS PDS: \$10

02/22: ATB SILVER PROOF SET: \$32

03/01: EAGLE 4 COIN GOLD PRF: \$3000

03/01: EAGLE 1/10 OZ GOLD PRF: \$180

03/01: EAGLE ¼ OZ GOLD PRF: \$425

03/01: EAGLE ½ OZ GOLD PRF: \$850

03/01: EAGLE 1 OZ GOLD PRF: \$1625

03/06: 2018 CLAD PROOF SET: \$27

03/15: BREAST CANCER \$5 PRF: \$420

03/15: BREAST CANCER \$5 UNC: \$415

03/15: BREAST CANCER \$1 PRF: \$53

03/15: BREAST CANCER \$1 UNC: \$52

03/15: BREAST CANCER ½\$ PRF: \$27

03/15: BREAST CANCER ½\$ UNC: \$26

03/20: KENNEDY ½\$: \$33-140

03/29: ATB QUARTER UNC SET: \$13

SPRING: BUFFALO 1OZ GOLD PRF: \$1650

SPRING: UNC SILVER EAGLE: \$45

04/09: ATB APOSTLE ISLANDS: \$19-47

04/X: APOSTLE ISLANDS PDS SET: \$10

05/X: APOSTLE ISLANDS 5OZ: \$150

SPRING: 2018 SILVER PROOF SET: \$48

SPRING: 2018 UNC COIN SET: \$21

SUMMER: EAGLE 1OZ GOLD UNC: \$1610

SUMMER: SILVER EAGLE (S) PRF: \$55

06/11: ATB VOYAGEURS N.P.: \$19-47

06/X: ATB VOYAGEURS N.P. PDS: \$10

06/X: ATB VOYAGEURS N.P. 5OZ: \$150

08/27: ATB CUMBERLAND: \$19-47

09/X: ATB CUMBERLAND PDS SET: \$10

09/X: ATB CUMBERLAND 5OZ: \$150

FALL: EAGLE 10Z PALLADIUM PRF:

FALL: ATB CIRCULATION COIN SET: \$6

11/13: ATB BLOCK ISLAND: \$19-47

11/X: ATB BLOCK ISLAND PDS: \$10

12/X: ATB BLOCK ISLAND 5OZ: \$150

**FALL: LIMITED EDITION SILVER PROOF
SET: \$140**



UNS Membership Application

Application for membership in the “Utah Numismatic Society”

P.O. Box 65054, Salt Lake City, UT 84165

Name(s) of Applicants: _____

Address: _____

E-Mail: _____

Phone Number: _____

Signature: _____

ANNUAL DUES

☐ \$30 Family

☐ \$20 Adult

☐ \$5 Junior / Under 18

Where & When we meet:

Second Tuesday of each month at 7:00 P.M.

Columbus Community Center / 2531 South 500 East, SLC, UT 84115

*By signing this application I
acknowledge that I have never
been convicted of a felony.*

The Utah Numismatic Society is now enjoying its 66th year serving collectors in Utah. We sponsor an annual coin show held in Sandy which you may have attended. Our monthly meetings are held on the second Tuesday in Salt Lake City. We have many knowledgeable as well as novice and beginning collectors in attendance every month.

Our monthly publication entitled “The Mint Master” contains interesting reading featuring articles such as the ‘Counterfeit Corner,’ ‘Book Reviews,’ ‘Young Numismatists,’ as well as many other numismatic news-worthy columns.

Our meetings include Bourse, Auctions, expert speakers as well as our annual “Youth Night” and “Summer Picnic.”

We invite you to attend one of our meetings held at the Columbus Community Center, 2350 S. 500 E., Salt Lake City.

